In the Senate of the United States,

September 21, 2006.

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 3127) entitled "An Act to impose sanctions against individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, to support measures for the protection of civilians and humanitarian operations, and to support peace efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan, and for other purposes.", do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

- 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
- 2 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the
- 3 "Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006".

1	(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents of this
2	Act is as follows:
	Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents. Sec. 2. Definitions. Sec. 3. Findings. Sec. 4. Sense of Congress. Sec. 5. Sanctions in support of peace in Darfur. Sec. 6. Additional authorities to deter and suppress genocide in Darfur. Sec. 7. Continuation of restrictions. Sec. 8. Assistance efforts in Sudan. Sec. 9. Reporting requirements.
3	SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
4	In this Act:
5	(1) AMIS.—The term "AMIS" means the Afri-
6	can Union Mission in Sudan.
7	(2) Appropriate congressional commit-
8	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit-
9	tees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of
10	the Senate and the Committee on International Rela-
11	tions of the House of Representatives.
12	(3) Comprehensive peace agreement for
13	SUDAN.—The term "Comprehensive Peace Agreement
14	for Sudan" means the peace agreement signed by the
15	Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A in Nairobi,
16	Kenya, on January 9, 2005.
17	(4) Darfur peace agreement.—The term
18	"Darfur Peace Agreement" means the peace agree-
19	ment signed by the Government of Sudan and by
20	Minni Minnawi, leader of the Sudan Liberation

1	Movement/Army Faction, in Abuja, Nigeria, on May
2	5, 2006.
3	(5) Government of Sudan.—The term "Gov-
4	ernment of Sudan"—
5	(A) means—
6	(i) the government in Khartoum,
7	Sudan, which is led by the National Con-
8	gress Party (formerly known as the Na-
9	tional Islamic Front); or
10	(ii) any successor government formed
11	on or after the date of the enactment of this
12	Act (including the coalition National Unity
13	Government agreed upon in the Comprehen-
14	sive Peace Agreement for Sudan); and
15	(B) does not include the regional govern-
16	ment of Southern Sudan.
17	(6) Officials of the government of
18	SUDAN.—The term "official of the Government of
19	Sudan" does not include any individual—
20	(A) who was not a member of such govern-
21	ment before July 1, 2005; or
22	(B) who is a member of the regional govern-
23	ment of Southern Sudan.
24	(7) SPLM/A.—The term "SPLM/A" means the
25	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Armu.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

2	Congress	makes	the	follo	wina	fina	linas:
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- (1) On July 23, 2004, Congress declared, "the
 atrocities unfolding in Darfur, Sudan, are genocide".
 - (2) On September 9, 2004, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, "genocide has occurred and may still be occurring in Darfur", and "the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed bear responsibility".
 - (3) On September 21, 2004, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, President George W. Bush affirmed the Secretary of State's finding and stated, "[a]t this hour, the world is witnessing terrible suffering and horrible crimes in the Darfur region of Sudan, crimes my government has concluded are genocide".
 - (4) On July 30, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004), calling upon the Government of Sudan to disarm the Janjaweed militias and to apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who have incited and carried out violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and establishing a ban on the sale or supply of arms and related material of all types, including the provision

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- of related technical training or assistance, to all nongovernmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed.
 - (5) On September 18, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1564 (2004), determining that the Government of Sudan had failed to meet its obligations under Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004), calling for a military flight ban in and over the Darfur region, demanding the names of Janjaweed militiamen disarmed and arrested for verification, establishing an International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur to investigate violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws, and threatening sanctions should the Government of Sudan fail to fully comply with Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1564 (2004), including such actions as to affect Sudan's petroleum sector or individual members of the Government of Sudan.
 - (6) The Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General on January 25, 2005, established that the "Government of the Sudan and the Janjaweed are responsible for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law

- amounting to crimes under international law," that

 "these acts were conducted on a widespread and sys
 tematic basis, and therefore may amount to crimes

 against humanity," and that officials of the Govern
 ment of Sudan and other individuals may have acted

 with "genocidal intent".
- 7 (7) On March 24, 2005, the United Nations Se-8 curity Council passed Security Council Resolution 9 1590 (2005), establishing the United Nations Mission 10 in Sudan (referred to in this section as the 11 "UNMIS"), consisting of up to 10,000 military per-12 sonnel and 715 civilian police tasked with supporting 13 the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace 14 Agreement for Sudan and to "closely and continu-15 ously liaise and coordinate at all levels with the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS)", which had 16 17 been established by the African Union on May 24, 18 monitor the implementation to2004. 19 N'Djamena Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement, 20 signed on April 8, 2004, "with a view towards expe-21 ditiously reinforcing the effort to foster peace in 22 Darfur".
- 23 (8) On March 29, 2005, the United Nations Se-24 curity Council passed Security Council Resolution 25 1591 (2005), extending the military embargo estab-

- lished by Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004) to all the parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement of April 8, 2004, and any other belligerents in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur, calling for an asset freeze and travel ban against those individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, are responsible for offensive military overflights, or violate the military embargo, and establishing a Committee of the Security Council and a panel of experts to assist in monitoring compliance with Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005).
 - (9) On March 31, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1593 (2005), referring the situation in Darfur since July 1, 2002, to the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and calling on the Government of Sudan and all parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the Court.
 - (10) On July 30, 2005, Dr. John Garang de Mabior, the newly appointed Vice President of Sudan and the leader of the SPLM/A for the past 21 years, was killed in a tragic helicopter crash in Southern

- Sudan, sparking riots in Khartoum and challenging
 the commitment of all Sudanese to the Comprehensive
 Peace Agreement for Sudan.
- 4 (11) On January 12, 2006, the African Union
 5 Peace and Security Council issued a communique en6 dorsing, in principle, a transition from AMIS to a
 7 United Nations peacekeeping operation and requested
 8 the Chairperson of the Council to initiate consulta9 tions with the United Nations and other stakeholders
 10 toward this end.
 - (12) On February 3, 2006, the United Nations Security Council issued a Presidential Statement authorizing the initiation of contingency planning for a transition from AMIS to a United Nations peacekeeping operation.
 - (13) On March 10, 2006, the African Union Peace and Security Council extended the mandate of AMIS, which had reached a force size of 7,000, to September 30, 2006, while simultaneously endorsing the transition of AMIS to a United Nations peace-keeping operation and setting April 30, 2006 as the deadline for reaching an agreement to resolve the crisis in Darfur.

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- 1 (14) On March 24, 2006, the United Nations Se-2 curity Council passed Security Council Resolution 3 1663 (2006), which— 4 (A) welcomes the African Peace and Secu-
 - (B) requests that the United Nations Secretary-General, jointly with the African Union and in consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, expedite planning for the transition of AMIS to a United Nations peacekeeping operation.

rity Council's March 10, 2006 communique; and

- (15) On March 29, 2006, during a speech at Freedom House, President Bush called for a transition to a United Nations peacekeeping operation and "additional forces with a NATO overlay . . . to provide logistical and command-and-control and airlift capacity, but also to send a clear signal to parties involved that the west is determined to help effect a settlement."
- (16) On April 25, 2006, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1672 (2006), unanimously imposing targeted financial sanctions and travel restrictions on 4 individuals who had been identified as those who, among other acts, "impede the peace process, constitute a threat to

- stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities", including the Commander of the Western Military Region for the armed forces of Sudan, the Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur, the Commander of the Sudan Libera-tion Army, and the Field Commander of the National Movement for Reform and Development.
 - (17) On May 5, 2006, under the auspices of African Union mediation and the direct engagement of the international community, including the United States, the Government of Sudan and the largest rebel faction in Darfur, the Sudan Liberation Movement, led by Minni Minnawi, signed the Darfur Peace Agreement, which addresses security, power sharing, and wealth sharing issues between the parties.
 - (18) In August 2006, the Sudanese government began to amass military forces and equipment in the Darfur region in contravention of the Darfur Peace Agreement to which they are signatories in what appears to be preliminary to full scale war.
 - (19) On August 30, 2006, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006), without dissent and with abstentions by China, Russian Federation, and Qatar, thereby as-

- serting that the existing United Nations Mission in Sudan "shall take over from AMIS responsibility for supporting the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement upon the expiration of AMIS' mandate but in any event no later than 31 December 2006", and that UNMIS "shall be strengthened by up to 17,300 military personnel . . . 3,300 civilian police personnel and up to 16 Formed Police Units", which "shall begin to be deployed [to Darfur] no later than 1 October 2006".
 - (20) Between August 30 and September 3, 2006, President Bashir and other senior members of his administration have publicly rejected United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006), calling it illegal and a western invasion of his country, despite the current presence of 10,000 United Nations peacekeepers under the UNMIS peacekeeping force.
 - (21) Since 1993, the Secretary of State has determined, pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 App. U.S.C. 2405(j)), that Sudan is a country, the government of which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, thereby restricting United States assistance, defense exports and sales, and financial and other transactions with the Government of Sudan.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

	2 It is the sense of Congress that—
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- (1) the genocide unfolding in the Darfur region of Sudan is characterized by acts of terrorism and atrocities directed against civilians, including mass murder, rape, and sexual violence committed by the Janjaweed and associated militias with the complicity and support of the National Congress Partyled faction of the Government of Sudan;
- (2) all parties to the conflict in the Darfur region have continued to violate the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement of April 8, 2004, and the Abuja Protocols of November 9, 2004, and violence against civilians, humanitarian aid workers, and personnel of AMIS is increasing;
- (3) the African Union should immediately make all necessary preparations for an orderly transition to a United Nations peacekeeping operation, which will maintain an appropriate level of African participation, with a mandate to protect civilians and humanitarian operations, assist in the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, and deter violence in the Darfur region;
- (4) the international community, including the United States and the European Union, should immediately act to mobilize sufficient political, mili-

- tary, and financial resources through the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to support the transition of AMIS to a United Nations peacekeeping operation with the size, strength, and capacity necessary to protect civilians and humanitarian operations, to assist with the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, and to end the continued violence in the Darfur region;
 - (5) if an expanded and reinforced AMIS or subsequent United Nations peacekeeping operation fails to stop genocide in the Darfur region, the international community should take additional measures to prevent and suppress acts of genocide in the Darfur region;
 - (6) acting under article 5 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Security Council should call for suspension of the Government of Sudan's rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly until such time as the Government of Sudan has honored pledges to cease attacks upon civilians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and associated militias, and grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance in the Darfur region;

- (7) the President should use all necessary and appropriate diplomatic means to ensure the full discharge of the responsibilities of the Committee of the United Nations Security Council and the panel of experts established pursuant to section 3(a) of Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005);
 - (8) the President should direct the United States
 Permanent Representative to the United Nations to
 use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States
 to urge the adoption of a resolution by the United Nations Security Council that—
 - (A) extends the military embargo established by United Nations Security Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005) to include a total ban on the sale or supply of offensive military equipment to the Government of Sudan, except for use in an internationally recognized demobilization program or for nonlethal assistance necessary to carry out elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan or the Darfur Peace Agreement; and
 - (B) calls upon those member states of the United Nations that continue to undermine efforts to foster peace in Sudan by providing military assistance to the Government of Sudan, gov-

ernment supported militias, or any rebel group
operating in Darfur in violation of the embargo
on such assistance and equipment, as called for
in United Nations Security Council Resolutions
for the embargo
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(9) the United States should not provide assistance to the Government of Sudan, other than assistance necessary for the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan and the Darfur Peace Agreement, the support of the regional Government of Southern Sudan, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, and marginalized areas in Northern Sudan (including the Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei, Eastern Sudan (Beja), Darfur, and Nubia), or for humanitarian purposes in Sudan, until the Government of Sudan has honored pledges to cease attacks upon civilians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance in the Darfur region, and allow for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(10) the President should seek to assist members of the Sudanese diaspora in the United States by es-

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1	tablishing a student loan forgiveness program for
2	those individuals who commit to return to Southern
3	Sudan for a period of not less than 5 years for the
4	purpose of contributing professional skills needed for
5	the reconstruction of Southern Sudan;
6	(11) the Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan
7	should be provided with appropriate resources and a
8	clear mandate to—
9	(A) provide stewardship of efforts to imple-
10	ment the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for
11	Sudan and the Darfur Peace Agreement;
12	(B) seek ways to bring stability and peace
13	to the Darfur region;
14	(C) address instability elsewhere in Sudan,
15	Chad, and northern Uganda; and
16	(D) pursue a truly comprehensive peace
17	throughout the region;
18	(12) the international community should strong-
19	ly condemn attacks against humanitarian workers
20	and African Union personnel, and the forcible re-
21	cruitment of refugees and internally displaced persons
22	from camps in Chad and Sudan, and demand that
23	all armed groups in the region, including the forces
24	of the Government of Sudan, the Janjaweed, associ-
25	ated militias, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army,

1	the Justice and Equality Movement, the National
2	Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD), and
3	all other armed groups refrain from such activities;
4	(13) the United States should fully support the
5	Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan and the
6	Darfur Peace Agreement and urge rapid implementa-
7	tion of their terms;
8	(14) the May 5, 2006 signing of the Darfur
9	Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan
10	and the Sudan Liberation Movement was a positive
11	development in a situation that has seen little polit-
12	ical progress in 2 years and should be seized upon by
13	all sides to begin the arduous process of post-conflict
14	reconstruction, restitution, justice, and reconciliation;
15	and
16	(15) the new leadership of the Sudan People's
17	Liberation Movement (referred to in this paragraph
18	as "SPLM") should—
19	(A) seek to transform SPLM into an inclu-
20	sive, transparent, and democratic body;
21	(B) reaffirm the commitment of SPLM to—
22	(i) bring peace to Southern Sudan, the
23	Darfur region, and Eastern Sudan; and

1	(ii) eliminate safe haven for regional
2	rebel movements, such as the Lord's Resist-
3	ance Army; and
4	(C) remain united in the face of efforts to
5	$undermine\ SPLM.$
6	SEC. 5. SANCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN DARFUR.
7	(a) Blocking of Assets and Restriction on
8	VISAS.—Section 6 of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan
9	Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–497; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note)
10	is amended—
11	(1) in the heading of subsection (b), by inserting
12	"OF APPROPRIATE SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE GOV-
13	ERNMENT OF SUDAN" after "Assets";
14	(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (e)
15	as subsections (d) through (f), respectively; and
16	(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-
17	lowing:
18	"(c) Blocking of Assets and Restriction on
19	Visas of Certain Individuals Identified by the
20	President.—
21	"(1) Blocking of Assets.—Beginning on the
22	date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment
23	of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006,
24	and in the interest of contributing to peace in Sudan,
25	the President shall consistent with the authorities

- 1 granted under the International Emergency Economic 2 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seg.), block the assets 3 of any individual who the President determines is 4 complicit in, or responsible for, acts of genocide, war 5 crimes, or crimes against humanity in Darfur, in-6 cluding the family members or any associates of such 7 individual to whom assets or property of such indi-8 vidual was transferred on or after July 1, 2002.
- 9 "(2) RESTRICTION ON VISAS.—Beginning on the 10 date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment 11 of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006, 12 and in the interest of contributing to peace in Sudan, 13 the President shall deny a visa and entry to any in-14 dividual who the President determines to be complicit 15 in, or responsible for, acts of genocide, war crimes, or 16 crimes against humanity in Darfur, including the 17 family members or any associates of such individual 18 to whom assets or property of such individual was 19 transferred on or after July 1, 2002.".
- 20 (b) WAIVER.—Section 6(d) of the Comprehensive Peace 21 in Sudan Act of 2004, as redesignated by subsection (a), 22 is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Presi-23 dent may waive the application of paragraph (1) or (2) 24 of subsection (c) with respect to any individual if the Presi-25 dent determines that such a waiver is in the national inter-

1	ests of the United States and, before exercising the waiver,
2	notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the
3	name of the individual and the reasons for the waiver.".
4	(c) Sanctions Against Janjaweed Commanders
5	AND COORDINATORS OR OTHER INDIVIDUALS.—It is the
6	sense of Congress, that the President should immediately
7	impose the sanctions described in section 6(c) of the Com-
8	prehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004, as added by sub-
9	section (a), against any individual, including the
10	Janjaweed commanders and coordinators, identified as
11	those who, among other acts, "impede the peace process, con-
12	stitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, com-
13	mit violations of international humanitarian or human
14	rights law or other atrocities".
15	SEC. 6. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES TO DETER AND SUP-
16	PRESS GENOCIDE IN DARFUR.
17	(a) Presidential Assistance To Support AMIS.—
18	Subject to subsection (b) and notwithstanding any other
19	provision of law, the President is authorized to provide
20	AMIS with—
21	(1) assistance for any expansion of the mandate,
22	size, strength, and capacity to protect civilians and
23	humanitarian operations in order to help stabilize the

Darfur region of Sudan and dissuade and deter air

1	attacks directed against civilians and humanitarian
2	workers; and
3	(2) assistance in the areas of logistics, transport,
4	communications, material support, technical assist-
5	ance, training, command and control, aerial surveil-
6	lance, and intelligence.
7	(b) Conditions.—
8	(1) In General.—Assistance provided under
9	subsection (a)—
10	(A) shall be used only in the Darfur region;
11	and
12	(B) shall not be provided until AMIS has
13	agreed not to transfer title to, or possession of,
14	any such assistance to anyone not an officer, em-
15	ployee or agent of AMIS (or subsequent United
16	Nations peacekeeping operation), and not to use
17	or to permit the use of such assistance for any
18	purposes other than those for which such assist-
19	ance was furnished, unless the consent of the
20	President has first been obtained, and written
21	assurances reflecting all of the forgoing have been
22	obtained from AMIS by the President.
23	(2) Consent.—If the President consents to the
24	transfer of such assistance to anyone not an officer,

employee, or agent of AMIS (or subsequent United

1	Nations peacekeeping operation), or agrees to permit
2	the use of such assistance for any purposes other than
3	those for which such assistance was furnished, the
4	President shall immediately notify the Committee on
5	Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on
6	International Relations of the House of Representa-
7	tives in accordance with the procedures applicable to
8	reprogramming notifications under section 634A of
9	the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–
10	1).
11	(c) NATO Assistance To Support AMIS.—It is the
12	sense of Congress that the President should continue to in-
13	struct the United States Permanent Representative to the
14	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (referred to in this sec-
15	tion as "NATO") to use the voice, vote, and influence of
16	the United States at NATO to—
17	(1) advocate NATO reinforcement of the AMIS
18	and its orderly transition to a United Nations peace-
19	keeping operation, as appropriate;
20	(2) provide assets to help dissuade and deter air
21	strikes directed against civilians and humanitarian
22	workers in the Darfur region of Sudan; and
23	(3) provide other logistical, transportation, com-
24	munications, training, technical assistance, command

- 1 and control, aerial surveillance, and intelligence sup-
- 2 port.
- 3 (d) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this Act, or
- 4 any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed as
- 5 a provision described in section 5(b)(1) or 8(a)(1) of the
- 6 War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93–148; 50 U.S.C.
- 7 1544(b), 1546(a)(1)).
- 8 (e) Denial of Entry at United States Ports to
- 9 Certain Cargo Ships or Oil Tankers.—
- 10 (1) In General.—The President should take all 11 necessary and appropriate steps to deny the Govern-
- ment of Sudan access to oil revenues, including by
- prohibiting entry at United States ports to cargo
- ships or oil tankers engaged in business or trade ac-
- 15 tivities in the oil sector of Sudan or involved in the
- shipment of goods for use by the armed forces of
- 17 Sudan until such time as the Government of Sudan
- has honored its commitments to cease attacks on civil-
- ians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and
- 20 associated militias, grant free and unfettered access
- 21 for deliveries of humanitarian assistance, and allow
- for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and in-
- 23 ternally displaced persons.

1	(2) Exception.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply
2	with respect to cargo ships or oil tankers involved
3	in—
4	(A) an internationally-recognized demobili-
5	zation program;
6	(B) the shipment of non-lethal assistance
7	necessary to carry out elements of the Com-
8	prehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan or the
9	Darfur Peace Agreement; or
10	(C) the shipment of military assistance nec-
11	essary to carry out elements of an agreement re-
12	ferred to in subparagraph (B) if the President
13	has made the determination set forth in section
14	8(c)(2).
15	(f) Prohibition on Assistance to Countries in
16	VIOLATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESO-
17	LUTIONS 1556 AND 1591.—
18	(1) Prohibition.—Amounts made available to
19	carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
20	U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) may not be used to provide as-
21	sistance (other than humanitarian assistance) to the
22	government of a country that is in violation of the
23	embargo on military assistance with respect to Sudan
24	imposed pursuant to United Nations Security Coun-
25	cil Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005)

1	(2) Waiver.—The President may waive the ap-
2	plication of paragraph (1) if the President deter-
3	mines, and certifies to the appropriate congressional
4	committees, that such waiver is in the national inter-
5	ests of the United States.
6	SEC. 7. CONTINUATION OF RESTRICTIONS.
7	(a) In General.—Restrictions against the Govern-
8	ment of Sudan that were imposed pursuant to Executive
9	Order 13067 of November 3, 1997 (62 Federal Register
0	59989), title III and sections 508, 512, 527, and 569 of
11	the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related
12	Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–102),
13	or any other similar provision of law, shall remain in effect,
14	and shall not be lifted pursuant to such provisions of law,
15	until the President certifies to the appropriate congressional
16	committees that the Government of Sudan is acting in good
17	faith to—
8	(1) implement the Darfur Peace Agreement;
19	(2) disarm, demobilize, and demilitarize the
20	Janjaweed and all militias allied with the Govern-
21	ment of Sudan;
22	(3) adhere to all associated United Nations Secu-
23	rity Council Resolutions, including Security Council
24	Resolutions 1556 (2004), 1564 (2004), 1591 (2005),

1	1593 (2005), 1663 (2006), 1665 (2006), and 1706
2	(2006);
3	(4) negotiate a peaceful resolution to the crisis in
4	eastern Sudan;
5	(5) fully cooperate with efforts to disarm, de-
6	mobilize, and deny safe haven to members of the
7	Lord's Resistance Army in Sudan; and
8	(6) fully implement the Comprehensive Peace
9	Agreement for Sudan without manipulation or delay,
10	by—
11	(A) implementing the recommendations of
12	the Abyei Boundaries Commission Report;
13	(B) establishing other appropriate commis-
14	sions and implementing and adhering to the rec-
15	ommendations of such commissions consistent
16	with the terms of the Comprehensive Peace
17	Agreement for Sudan;
18	(C) adhering to the terms of the Wealth
19	Sharing Agreement; and
20	(D) withdrawing government forces from
21	Southern Sudan consistent with the terms of the
22	Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan.
23	(b) Waiver.—The President may waive the applica-
24	tion of subsection (a) if the President determines, and cer-

- 1 tifies to the appropriate congressional committees, that such
- 2 waiver is in the national interests of the United States.
- 3 SEC. 8. ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN SUDAN.
- 4 (a) Assistance for International Malaria Con-
- 5 TROL ACT.—Section 501 of the Assistance for International
- 6 Malaria Control Act (Public Law 106–570; 50 U.S.C. 1701
- 7 note) is repealed.
- 8 (b) Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act.—Section
- 9 7 of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (Public
- 10 Law 108–497; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is repealed.
- 11 (c) Economic Assistance.—
- 12 (1) In General.—Notwithstanding any other
- provision of law, the President is authorized to pro-
- 14 vide economic assistance for Southern Sudan, South-
- 15 ern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State,
- 16 Abyei, Darfur, and marginalized areas in and
- 17 around Khartoum, in an effort to provide emergency
- 18 relief, to promote economic self-sufficiency, to build
- 19 civil authority, to provide education, to enhance rule
- 20 of law and the development of judicial and legal
- 21 frameworks, to support people to people reconciliation
- 22 efforts, and to implement any nonmilitary program
- in support of any viable peace agreement in Sudan,
- including the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for
- 25 Sudan and the Darfur Peace Agreement.

(2) Congressional Notification.—Assistance may not be obligated under this subsection until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of State notifies the congressional committees specified in section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1) of such obligation in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under such section.

(d) Authorized Military Assistance.—

(1) In General.—If the President has not made a certification under section 12(a)(3) of the Sudan Peace Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) regarding the noncompliance of the SPLM/A or the Government of Southern Sudan with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan, the President, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may authorize, for each of fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008, the provision of the following assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan for the purpose of constituting a professional military force—

(A) non-lethal military equipment and related defense services, including training, controlled under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 C.F.R. 120.1 et seq.) if the President—

1	(i) determines that the provision of
2	such items is in the national security inter-
3	est of the United States; and
4	(ii) not later than 15 days before the
5	provision of any such items, notifies the
6	Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
7	ate and the Committee on International Re-
8	lations of the House of Representatives of
9	such determination; and
10	(B) small arms and ammunition under cat-
11	egories I and III of the United States Munitions
12	List (22 C.F.R. 121.1 et seq.) if the President—
13	(i) determines that the provision of
14	such equipment is essential to the national
15	security interests of the United States; and
16	(ii) consistent with the procedures set
17	forth in section 614(a)(3) of the Foreign As-
18	sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(3)),
19	notifies the Committee on Foreign Relations
20	of the Senate and the Committee on Inter-
21	national Relations of the House of Rep-
22	resentatives of such determination.
23	(2) End use assurances.—For each item ex-
24	ported pursuant to this subsection or subsection (c),
25	the President shall include with the notification to

I	Congress under subparagraphs $(A)(ii)$ and $(B)(ii)$ of
2	paragraph (1)—
3	(A) an identification of the end users to
4	which the provision of assistance is being made;
5	(B) the dollar value of the items being pro-
6	vided;
7	(C) a description of the items being pro-
8	vided; and
9	(D) a description of the end use verification
10	procedures that will be applied to such items,
11	including—
12	(i) any special assurances obtained
13	from the Government of Southern Sudan or
14	other authorized end users regarding such
15	equipment; and
16	(ii) the end use or retransfer controls
17	that will be applied to any items provided
18	under this subsection.
19	(3) Waiver authority.—Section 40 of the
20	Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780) shall not
21	apply to assistance provided under paragraph (1).
22	(e) Exception to Prohibitions in Executive
23	Order Number 13067.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
24	vision of law, the prohibitions set forth with respect to
25	Sudan in Executive Order No. 13067 (62 Fed. Reg. 59989)

1	shall not apply to activities or related transactions with
2	respect to Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan/Nuba Moun-
3	tains State, Blue Nile State, Abyei, Darfur, or marginalized
4	areas in and around Khartoum.
5	SEC. 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
6	Section 8 of the Sudan Peace Act (Public Law 107–
7	245; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—
8	(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection
9	(g); and
10	(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-
11	lowing:
12	"(c) Report on African Union Mission in
13	SUDAN.—Until such time as AMIS concludes its mission
14	in Darfur, in conjunction with the other reports required
15	under this section, the Secretary of State, in consultation
16	with all relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall
17	prepare and submit a report, to the appropriate congres-
18	sional committees, regarding—
19	"(1) a detailed description of all United States
20	assistance provided to the African Union Mission in
21	Sudan (referred to in this subsection as 'AMIS') since
22	the establishment of AMIS, reported by fiscal year
23	and the type and purpose of such assistance; and
24	"(2) the level of other international assistance
25	provided to AMIS, including assistance from coun-

1	tries, regional and international organizations, such
2	as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Euro-
3	pean Union, the Arab League, and the United Na-
4	tions, reported by fiscal year and the type and pur-
5	pose of such assistance, to the extent possible.
6	"(d) Report on Sanctions in Support of Peace
7	IN DARFUR.—In conjunction with the other reports re-
8	quired under this section, the Secretary of State shall sub-
9	mit a report to the appropriate congressional committees
10	regarding sanctions imposed under section 6 of the Com-
11	prehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004, including—
12	"(1) a description of each sanction imposed
13	under such provision of law;
14	"(2) the name of the individual or entity subject
15	to the sanction, if applicable; and
16	"(3) whether or not such individual has been
17	identified by the United Nations panel of experts.
18	"(e) Report on United States Military Assist-
19	ANCE.—In conjunction with the other reports required
20	under this section, the Secretary of State shall submit a
21	report to the appropriate congressional committees describ-
22	ing the effectiveness of any assistance provided under sec-
23	tion 8 of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006,
24	including—

1	"(1) a detailed annex on any military assistance
2	provided in the period covered by this report;
3	"(2) the results of any review or other moni-
4	toring conducted by the Federal Government with re-
5	spect to assistance provided under that Act; and
6	"(3) any unauthorized retransfer or use of mili-
7	tary assistance furnished by the United States.".
	Attest:

Secretary.

109TH CONGRESS H. R. 3127

AMENDMENT